Interesting Chapters of Contemporaneous History-

Correspondence from China, the Sandwich Mands, South America, Central America, and Havans.

The Defeat of the Walker Expedition

in Nicaragua,

The following communications from our corres dents in different parts o the world, will serve to keep our readers posted up n the cotemporaneous history of the places treated of, and will be gener ally found interesting and instructive.

Our China Correspondence

BRANGHAR CHINA, May 4, 1855. Trade of the Port—The Chinese Custom House— The Future Prospects of the United States in Chi-na—Defective Ministerial and Consular System —United States Flag Ship Macedonian and

Steamer Powhatan.

Almost three months have clapsed since the re sture of this city by the imperialists, and to a unleberver it would seem as if the industrious thousands who throng the avenues of trade had never known the horrors of war. However well adapted a Chinaman may be to learn other things, the art of war is surely not their "pigeon" as a na-tion. But as traders and merchants they perhaps have no superiors on earth. The unsettled state of perior advantages which this offers, and which ey are now beginning to see, has given a directien, and hence a great impetus, to the trade at this port. The trade at Canton is blocked; the native erebants are centring here, and it only requires a Bitle judicious conduct on the part of our foreign representatives here to accure from the C masse great additional privileges. The Chinese organiz-ed a Custom House here by employing good and responsible foreigners as inspectors, through whom they levy duties as agreed in the treaties. The Americans agreed to pay one third of the back duries, and the English are attempting to back out m their obligations in toto. Tas Americans stand high in the epinion of the Chinese, as they say we will redeem our promises, but the English are em-barrassed at every step by them, having as the Chi-mese say, "gained a few d ops of silver, but lost their good name." The English feel they are below par, and it horts their pride to see A nericans getting abead of them by good management. They are so

shead of them by good management. They are so incensed that it is well understood here that this mall will carry forward some powerful documents to the Foreign Office, at London, to induce them it possible to abolish, or at least embarase the working of the Chinese Custom House, so that they may have re-enacted the system of "bands and obligations," then, of course, no Custom House.

To those of us somewhat acquainted with China it is wonderful that the Chinese did not, during the late truthes about the duties, cut off entirely, by stepping the transit from the interior, the trade of the port. This they meditated, and nothing hat the catablishment of the Justom House, with the co-operation of the foreign Cousnis, prevented them. Distroy it is Custom House, with the co-operation of the foreign Cousnis, prevented them. Distroy it is Custom House and the trade of China will be cut off. Repudiate our solemn treaty stepatations, and the United States will have no commerce in China, and no use for Ministers and Compuls. Of the "back duties," it is cuese beyond a doubt, that the C incess are entitled to every cent from the time the Taoutac returned with frem seals (Sept. 27th.) to repisce these which had been stolen by the mot. The assertion now echoed at home, that there was "may protection," is founded on a cash operation to the merchants, though at the expense of honor and trath. That they shipped the tes and slik they don't deny, but that they therefore owe the duty, they do. The avenues to the silk countries about Hangebow, Hoochow, and thence up Green river, the green tes countries Hangebow, and the black that districts of Hochow, Ningchow and Tokten, have been always held by the imperialists, and yet when the foreigners would not pay the duties, they will do so, if interfaced with again in exacting all which has been the result of the conditions the English have no honor, but the Americans one-third part. Such has been the result of the conditions to the conditions to the chinese have placed in foreign words an

set with agoin in exacting all which has been gus sented to them by creaties. The occurrences at this port of late indicate a fine offering to Yankee interprize; but we must do out duty faithfully and bomerably to the Chinese, or we will blast our prospess, and lose that which nothing but a war can regain.

Our representative system here in Mioister, Consules and the navy, has been very injudicious. We want no Minister, but a Consul General to reside at this port, as it is simply ridiculous to have a man in such a capacity at Canton, where all foreigners live inside of three screes of ground, and are not allowed to go beyond, while here they can move about where officers, and thus have opportunities and redefed festroying the prejudices of the Chinese to all foreigners. This has not been the case; the Minister of Fine conficers, and thus have opportunities and redefed festroying the prejudices of the Chinese to all foreigners. This has not been the case; the Minister has lived at Canton or Macao, and after remaining a year or two, goes home, leaving in his stead. The only exception is, perhaps, to note the advancement of American influence near the person of his late Misjesty.

Our worthy commissioner, Hon. L. Gregg, has not, however fully deepaired of climately gaming his point. His efforts to advance American influence near the person of his late Misjesty.

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There is perhap no part of the world where our

important consulates in the gift of the President.

There is perhaps no part of the world where our may shows to more desiderating than in Cuina. The measure Powhatan, Capt. McCinney, is here, and the Chinese think because she looks like the mail steamers to at she is not a man-of-war. She is an arromous expense to the government, and literally welces for this station. The U.S. flag ship Macedenian, Commodore Joel Abbot, is also lifter; the ahip commands, as usual, the admiration of all observers. The commodore and officers, as well as ease, are quite well. The incapacity of the superannasted old togies who command our ships of war, we are all slad to see, has been attracting the attention of Congress, and we hope they will not stop lift they purge the rawy of all its exuborances, while Gos knows are many and of long standing. These are solemn truins I have written, but we are so far away from home that in all probability they will all be forgotten the day after they have seen read, neverticess there is a satisfaction to a Yankee in grumbling, and especialty when he has good canes.

Okiental.

Our Bandwich Islands Correspondence.

The Emigrant Australian Bark New World in Distress-The United States Ship Decatur Gone to Her Relief-Poluical Affairs-Growing of Grapes and Indigo Plant-Receprocity Pro-

jets, &c.
The sailing of the clipper back Frances Palmer, omorrow, gives me an opportunity of forwarding you a few items of intelligence from this place.

Through the kindness of Capt. Issue S. Sterrett of the United States ship Decatur, I am slay enabled to send you a correct list of the arrivals at this port since March 9, which I hope may prove of value to

your numerous readers.

The Decatur, during her stay here, has given the residents an opportunity of forming the acquaint-snee of her gentlemanly commander and officers, and has also been of vast service in aiding many occasions vessels arriving in distress, and in many other ways has rendered assistance to American and other shipping interests. The bark New World, from Melbourne, having been reported in set, leaking badly, and her sails blown away at be island of Wieshan, (the leaward laland of the Hawaiian group,) with some seventy passengers on board, the Decatur has gone to her relief. Same shop to Kauai in canoes, and have brought the intelligence thence to this place in a coaster. They seport the New World utterly unable to beat up to Honoluju, and also that she is leaking 1,000 strok s

On receiving efficial information through the Consul and Commissioner that the New World might stand in need of some assistance, Captain Sterrenk immediately made his errangements to go to har relief, and got the De atur under way on Friday last, intending to cruise until he fell in with her, and relieve her captain, onew and passengers in any manner in his power.

manner in his power.

The day before the Decatur sailed the captain entertained his Royal Highness Prince Los Kanehameba, the United States Commissioner, and a small party of friends at dinner on board the Decatur. The utmost good feeling prevailed, and the Prince was only prevanted from

prevaled, an invitation to accompany Cantain S on his abort cruss to keeware, by pressing duties in the slawstain Legislaure.

During the present areason of the Legislaure, a new era seems to have dawned upon the Hawalian policy. The arbitrary control hitnerto maintained by the missionaries over almost ait the maittee members has canced a strong majority in favor of a bigoted and nearow minded today, in reference to the cevelopment of many of the most important internal resources of the sizands.

The strong position which the new King has taken his, however, doce much to zards encouraging and creating a more humans and liberal state of affairs; and we have to cote with pressure the peasesge of many laws which, a few years since, would have been a considered rank hereay, and inviving roin to the Hawalian race.

In the strong position which the agricultural internal control of the size of the insure, is a bill which has been a considered rank hereay, and inviving roin to the Hawalian race.

In the strong has been an authoritizing the culture of the grape and the manufacturities of wine. Experiments have proven that a capt al article of wine, for primaris have proven that a capt al article of wine, equal in quality to the Malaga and Operso brands, can be chianted from the common grape; and sathe soil and climate are favorable to the growth of all vertices of the fruit, we land forward to a large production, and that in a few years Hawalian wine will be an important article of export.

Another enterprise has lately been undertaken which gives every propect of a favorable result. Since years ago a gentleman by name of freestian, introduced from Heegal the ladigo piant. He, however, through what of means or from some other undward direndershaped for five served hereafter to the product into operation; mean which the plant has a preacted by the five server property of the product into operation; meanwhet the plant has a preacted in the formation of the five server and the plant has a five of the principal exception. T

Of fashionable news there is but little to mention. The only exception is, perhaps, to note the entertainment given by the gentlemanly officers of the Decatur, during one evening of the past week, to the ladies and gentlemen of Honolulu. The ship was beautifully decorated, and the ball passed off pleasantly to all parties concerned. Dancing was kept up to a late hour, and all went off merrily.

Quite a sensation has been created in our little community by the report of two prominent Francis gentlemen being about to cut each other's throats by recourse to the duello, but the loquacity of one or other of the parties created the interference of the police, and so the affair ended, if not in smoke, at least in gas.

Our Peruvian Correspondence.

Tacua, June 19, 1855.

Political Affairs—Prevalence of Robberies in Lina

New Coinage-The Guano Trade-Belivian Affaire.

Peru is just now laboring under the influence solitical crisis, which, if it is not remedied by the approaching convention, we apprehend, will reduce the country to a state of anaraby and prostration unequalled in our past convulsions. No one can deny that this country has been in a disturbed condition since the overthrow of the government of General Echenique in January last. General Cas tilto, invested with an a bitrary power, has been persecuting most tenaciously individuals for political opinions; he has restricted the press, and a sure ! altogether his post. Besides, the inaptness of his ministers, Ureta and Galvez, has produced a want of confidence in his administration which will lead to new conspiracies and revolts. D. Domingo Elies spetains Gen. Castillo at present. No fait can be put on his support afterwards, as he is one of the aspirants to the P esidency, and he has been intriguing widely in the last elections. The convention will assemble vary shortly, and then we will see if we have a constitution and an established go

vernment.

The million of dollars as igned to pay the alave

The million of dollars assigned to pay the alive owners is under distribution.

Lima is full of robbers, and it is not safe to venture cutside the walls at night. Some nights ag a band robbed the house of Senora Pando, and made off with \$60,000.

Colorels Layseca, Varca, Canseco, and Abbirate have been elevated to the rank of generals.

Orders have been passed to the must of Lima and Cerro de Pasco to commence coining money of the weight of 480 grains per dellar.

There were in May sixty-six vessels despatched from the Caincha Islands with guano, vix:—

England and the Continent 40 United States.	26,118 5,431
Chinai	725
Total	26,611

This commercial point is progressing very rapidly. The trace with Bolivia is brick and increasing The Arica and Jacona Ratirood, under the seperimendency of Mr. Evens, is completed for eightise miles, and will be flushed by the end of the year. The importation of produce from the interior can been very large since the familie was opan, and

price many by speed of the Grand and the control of the control of

gored, to the infinite delight of the Limanians. It was said to be a grand affair, surpassing anything of the hind tant had taken place for years—the bri liant flash of a light, which will soon be extinguished forever. There has been some trouble here, caused by the action of the captain of the John Ornanings, who shot one of his crew, in self defence, at the Chincha liainds. His conduct was certainly blume less, and while our squadron was here he was liberated; but as soon as it sailed for Payts, he was rearrested, and his ship detailed. The Independence frigate will, in consequence, return to this place.

One Montevideo Correspondence. United States Ship Savannall, Montevideo, May 24, 1855. S Enthusiastic Feelings Disappointed—A Glance

the History of Uruguay-Appearance of Monte-video-Its Public Amusements-- The United States

Pacific Squadron.
As I have an hour at my disposal to-day, I think cannot do better than fulfi a promise made in one of my former letters, that you should hear from me when we arrived here, while we remained, before we left, or something of the kind. My last was from Rio, which city we left full of the idea that we were destined to annihilate Paraguay-to wipe out rom the map of the world that filthy, Yankee insulting nation, for which very important services every participator was to be rewarded with golden piles of extra pay, land warrants in any quantity, news paper encomiums by the half dozen, be permitted to hake bards, dine and sup with the President, and walk tiptoe on the heads of the people forever after-wards. Alss, that such bright dreams should prove groundless when at the very zenith of their glory! and a dezen times also, that man is so prone to cling to the chimerical side of a picture! We had hardly arrived here, when intelligence came on board that he Peraguay trouble was amicably settled, to the satisfaction of all parties con erned, and that, as a matter of course, all hostilities had ceased, and our assistance was not require !.

What a fall was there, my countrymen! and how desperately was our enthusiasm crush-ed! Fyes grew dim and bosoms heaved with disappointment, to prevent which from preying too acfor immortalization, the Commodore gave all hands forty eight hours liberty; and having been well sawith my part of it, I will tell your renders emething of this part of the world.

Uruguay-poor, forgotten Uruguay-of which dontevideo is the capital, was formerly, as every body knows, united to Pa aguay and Baenos Ayres; but, as every body does not know, owing to the mischievicus medding of Brazil, backed by the artful and treacterous intrigues of some European governments, the seeds of discord and disunion were speedily sown, and a series of civil wars ensued, in which each of the confederate States wes eyed with the blood of its people. Peace was bankbed, and war, with its train of accompanying calamities, raged from the pampas to companying calamities, raged from the pampas to the ocean. Towns were burn't bomsteads ravaged, inbabitants murdered; even the churches—the issit to be dishonored by men having spanish blood in their voice—were rudely trace ated. In 1816 Paratay three of the mion poke and established its freependence, and in 1826 Uruguay achieved a like victory, since which time abe has been struggling feebly allows, barely able to keep her name on the list of nations. Even at the present day her proposeds are not by any means what a person could

Dressed, half dressed and naked members of both sexes fiew hither and thither, to and fro, up and down, in the most langhable confusion, carrying with them soob of their goods and chattels as were most portable, and likely to be needed in such an unprepared for elopement. The Brazilian soldiers, of whom 6,000 are stationed here, were summoned to arms, the forts burned blue lights and red lights of all shapes and sizes, and the greatest excitement prevailed everywhere. Few had the courage to near the wharf, and those who had looked on in sperohless terror at the little Yankee craft, through whose sides were bursting flames of harmless five, every one of which the poor inhabitants thought would prove the tattoo of theur existence. It is almost reedless to say that considerable eloquence had to be wasted ere the pa life, intentions of Capt. Hunter could be sufficiently appreciated to allay the fears of the populate.

The oriminal jails here are always crowded with every species of crimicals, who are used to clean the streets, which, notwithstanding their constant exertions, they are unable to do to any useful extent. The marderers are distinguished from other prisoners by their green coats and caps, which some of them wear for years, till they are permitted to quit the country, or till they effect their escape. Passing by a jail, at every window you will see an old purse dargling down, which the owner will aske with the most untirting industry to attract the attention of, and solicit a larges from the charitably disposed. Religion is preached regularity to these effenders by the titerant padre, but seldom, it is to be feared, with any profitable result. The hitels of Montevideo are numerous, and some of them are rarely surpassed in the elegance and omfort of their arrangements. The principal ones are the Hotel de Paris, and the Hotel de l'Europe, which are no less remarkable for their stipe like bills, than for their French dishes and the jaw-breaking titles they give them.

Paris, and the Hotel de l'Europe, which are no less remarkable for their subjet like bills, than for their French dishes and the jaw-breaking titles they give them.

In the suburbs of Montevideo there is little to ad mire in the way of scenery; in fact, the only thing likely to attract attention at all, when ence you gestolear of the fity, is some long nerro lessaing a but lock for next morning's market, or a female regiment of sable females encirciting some little pind or other, washing clothes, and humming all the time some cefored citty, not to be found in any version of the "Plantation Melodies" that I have seen. The country for many miles around is awampy, and the aimosphere generally damp. Wild fowl abound plenteously, and the officers of men-of-war lying in surbor, as well as many other aport seeking gents, incquently sames themselves by thinning them.

Montevideo harbur is large and commodious, but no vessel of any great size can come near the city, in consequence of the many shouls that cross seriver. Two very inconsiderable forts are the city protection it possesses. The only steam communication between this and Europe is the monthly mall from Southampton to Ric, which is forwarded by branch steamers to this port. A grand pleasure party is to leave here in the middle of June, for London, Paris, and probably New York, in one of the South American Steam Connectively patronized.

There are a thousand other things which I was determined to say of, Montevideo, rambling around my memory now in a heterogeneous mass, but which are really so very inextricable, that, situated as I am at precent, sitting on my ditty box, almost doubled in two, it is impossible for me with any hope of success to attempt to unravel town. Though I have but very queer people here, I will live in the expectation that some other interent man of-war's man, will redeem the honor of the craft, will take up the year so abruptly asapped, and spic it to a proper cod. At all events one other interent man of-war's man, will redeem the honor o

the better of them see what danger they have been in.

You cannot imagine the hate here against the filbusters, for when General Corral gave orders for eixty volunteers to go to Rivas against Walker, they rushed forward, and sixty of the best were selected; and men who were known to me to have skulked away formerly, and I thought were considered, came forward and fought bravely. They may not against our countrymen. This shows that Nioaragua is not easily taken by a gang of desperadoes. The two hundred revolutionists who field under Mundez and Madrigal run for Costa Ritco, and are hotly purroued by the militia. The Costa Riccos will not let them enter, so they will have to keep in the woods, and stand but little chance of escape.

Gen. Cerral, after the news came, sent a courier to General Muncz and Padre Alcaine, Commissioner of San Salvador to this country, constituing the official report of the attack on Rivas, and defeat of Walker, and informed him also that on the bodies of the killed they had found the proofs, although Muncz had formerly protested that they had nothing to do with the filibusteros—that they came here invited by them and regular contracts made for recompense for services rendered; and that to defeat Walker he had not been obliged to send a single soldler of the regular army, as ite militia and volunteers were sufficient to take care of them, and a ruse like that on he need that they had nothing to do with the dilbusteros—that they came here invited by them and regular contracts made for recompense for services rendered; and that to defeat Walker he had not been obliged to send a single soldler of the regular army, as ite militia and volunteers were sufficient to take care of them, and a ruse like that on d never draw his attention off Leon.

General Guardiola has marshed, with 300 soldlers, rowards Manaya, where he will be reinforced, and then take possession of Civandago; at the same time General Corral will advance the main bedy of the army, consisting of shoot 1,000 men, to Puebla Nueva,

GRENADA, July 11, 1855. Official History of the Expedition to Granuds-Castillon's Contract with Byron Cole-The Enlistment of Americans in California-Walker Takes up Cole's Contract-What the Fitibusters were Effect and how they were to do it-They Sail from California, Land in Nicaragua and March to Death or Victory-The Attack, Defeat and Retreat-Action of the United States Lega-

a native of Leon, and provisional Chief of the La-dropes, who would not recognize the legitimate gadropes, who would not recognize the legitimate government of the republic of Nisaragua, asw that it would be impossible for him to attain the executive power, prevented by the success of the arms of legitimate government, he entered into a public contraction with Byron Cole to bring to this country three hundred families; said contract to be void if not compiled with by the last of March, 1856. By the laws of this country, and the constitution of 1838, which the revolutionists pretend

of 1838, which the revolutionists pretend to respect, the executive power cannot approve of treaties or contracts, for this can only be done by the legislative power; but Castillon's object was

to get so'diers to carry on the civil war and to realise his views of power and revenge on the Granadisos, and therefore he approved of the treaty made with Byron Cole, and this was the first

havino Espinoza, in January, 1855, being Governor of Rivas, then made an agreement with Jules Brissot, who was going to California with a passport from the American Minister, and came to Gra-nada as attached to the United States legation, to enlist filibusters in San Francisco.

Byron Cole offered, as a reward to each fillbuster one hundred acres of land out of the 52,000 scree, which, by comtract, was given to the colonists, and, at the same time, ceded said contract to Wm. Walk-er, known as ex-President of Sonors, in Mexico.

at the same time, ceded said contract to Wm. Walker, known as ex-President of Sunora, in Mexico. This contract being void on the last of fiarch, Castillon prolotaged it arbitrarily, as it was of importance to him to take Rivas to keep up the civil war in Micaragus.

The assiring and ambitious leaders of that band of Ladrones believed that a handful of fifthusters, accompanied by some revolutionists of this country, were sofficient to take a department of 33,000 inhabitants, march on San Juan del Sud, Virgin Bay, take the Company's steamers, surprise San Carlos and Castillo, and open the way to Kinney and Fabens, who intended to come to break up the Transit Company, and take foreibe possession of the mines and cattle estates of Chuntales.

After some correspondence having passed between Castillon and Walker, for grants to be made to toose that would serve as citizens of Nicaragus.—which decuments are in possession of the General in Chief. Corral, taken at the attack on Rivas.—Walker left California in the brig Vesta, and arrived at Realejo. The fifthusters disembarked and came as far as Jhinandegs; Walker, Brisrot, and two more going to leou. On the 23d of Jone they re-embarked at Realejo for Brito, where waxmo Expiners, who had been confirmed by Castillon as military cuief, told them they would find at his estate four hundred men and two hundred horses, ready to join them to march on to Rivas.

General Corral, whose headquarters are at Magagu, received natice of their embarks from Chiractego, commenced by O.J. Mendez, a particular friend of Castillon, and by Feiri Madrigal, called Bocon (Begmouta). This force marched on Rivas were Col. Booke and Leout. Col. Ruz were sent by General Corral, and they immediately, with sixty militia from Granada and some particular friend of Cast ilon, and by Feiri Madrigal, called Bocon (Begmouta). This force marched on Rivas avere Col. Booke and Leout. Col. Ruz were sent by General Corral, and they immediately, with sixty militia from Granada and some particular friend of Castil

racks, took for sible possession of two vessels and embarked for Resisjo.

At present they are supposed to be in Leon, little desirous of renewing the attack on Rivas and to gain those lands which was to be their reward, offered by Castillon; and to get possession of them they will have to slay all who are able to carry arms in Granada and Rivas, such is the hate they have against the fillows ere.

It is ratter singular that the American Minister is just now on his way to the United States, for it in how known that most of those who accompanied him in February last to Granade, under the cover of the United States Legation, were fillbusters; this is proved by Julies Brissot and others (Briess t bearing the flag of the Minister at his currance in Grenada) who were killed at Rivas, Brissot being second in command to Walker.

The decuments taken from the fillbusters are very curious, and may be some will be published, so as to find out who are honorable men that come to this country, or who are adventurers and Ladrones who come to make their fortune.

Cast lion, Munor, and all those revolutionists who are in Leon, sustain a cause without principle—they pretruct to re-establish the constitution of 1838 which they have violated from the commencement

Our New Granada Corres PANAMA, N. G., July 12, 1855.
Celebration of the Fourth of July - Lynch Law Neto Granada—Bull Fights, &c. Had you been here on the Fourth,

Had you been here on the Fourth, you would scarcely have been able to realize the you were not in a Yankee town. The dilapidated lock of the place, and the diagr, dirty faces of the Cholos would have been the only things to interfer with your believing that you were; for the Fourt was celebrated in this old Spanish to m by a bands, as heartly, and with as much noise, as any where in the States. As soon as the cathedrs clock tolled the knell of the third, and introduce the Fourth of July, rockets were sent up from various parts of the town. At eight in the morning a saluts of twenty-one guns was fired from the battery by the order of government, and returned by the Unite States alcop-of-war John Adams, which has been is ing in the harbor for the last two weeks. At 12 th Adams fired thirty-one guns—one for each State—and during the entire day cannon were fired at inte vals from the city, the Island of Taboga and the smal er islands in the bay. About midday the Declaratio of Independence was read at the American Cons late, by Col. Ward, to a number of persons who wer Governor and Bahop of Panama, the French Consul and the officers of the John Adam assembled round the hospitable table of Col. War our consul. The toasts usual on such ec were proposed, and several speeches made with the best effect. The host proposed "New Granada, complimenting her progress and her policy; which the Governor replied in a speech abounds complimenting her progress and her policy; i which the Governor replied in a speech aboundle with professions of good feeling towards the Unite States and the Americans settled on the Islams. The dinner was not over pefore the sound of cannon and the glars of rockets called the attention every one to the Piaza, where a platform, adorned with the American and New Granadian flags, he been standing all day. The American reades had prepared a quantity of handsome flowers and for three hours the city was one biase of high and reschoed with the sound of cannon and the vivas of the crowd. At the same time the Joh Adoms was it up with blue lights, at threw up rockets, responding to the display of above. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company comemorated the day by a hanting party, and, I hieve, a picinic, on Flemingo Island.

The celebration passed off everywhere without it nightest accident to mar the pleasars of the da Everywhere the natives seemed to join in the celbration with great good will; and my Americ pride was flattered by meeting a native official gricoaly "couned" before 12 o'clook. No Yankee for the vicinity of Bunker Hill or Independence Hi could have shown more spirit. This display of a feeling, on the part of the natives, was gratify in the extreme, for many things have happen interests in New Granada.

Three negrees were hung lettly in Tabogaljach law, and though three-fourths of the personges of in the transaction were not Americans call was immediately made upon the foreign C subs for protection sgainst tree americans and the personges of the transaction were not Americans call was immediately made upon the foreign C subs for protection sgainst tree americans and have a more tree americans and the man and the extreme. Judge Lynch made has persone to aspinwall lately, and his visit has been me a most tree reservy in consequence of the country of the tribunate of the country of t

American c mpanies. Jadge Lynca made his pearance to Aspinwali late y, and his visits habed means and influency of the tribunals of tarthess and influency of the tribunals of country. Deputies to the convention which is form a constitution for the new State of the laths have been elected, and are about entering on the work.

The vital question of the rights of foreign ettled on the lathmus is now the subject of anist ed discussion, and there is muc i reason to explicate some of the proval as of the may desation will prove very conoxious, and pechage give rise trouble. There seems no adequate reason for formation of this new State, unless it has to all rester racilities for plundering the companies fear that the disease which he so long and so viently afflicted England—the "necessity of self grandisement"—will soon selze a pon us, and mifest itself in the lathmus, where we will be fore a catabilish correleves, if for no other reason, at the okeep others out who have no more right; much less reason than we have no more right; of the world in order. Attempts have been in to arrise and interfere with officers of the rail company; the American Pacific Seam Navigat Company has been taxed nearly three times as mine the companies, whose energy and continuous out Cass and in a thousand ways the jealousy of the people and government is shown against the people in the companies, whose energy and contain have rithe companies, whose energy and contain have rithe paths State of New Granada from imagnification is present important particles. Our governmought to keep a man of-war stanner constantly the vicinity of Parames, if it does not make to like one parameter and a testion.

Last Studyn party of Spunish boil aghters, where he can be a man of-war stanner constantly the vicinity of Parames, if it does not make the loss a present important particles. Our governmought to keep a man of-war stanner constantly the vicinity of Parames, if it does not make the loss of the piece a present in particles and particles.